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A

L E T T E R

To the Right Honourable

*Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knt.*

LORD-MAYOR of LONDON:

WITH

Some Remarks on the late Instructions given  
by his LORDSHIP, the Court of ALDER-  
MEN, and COMMON-COUNCIL assembled,  
to their Four Representatives in Parliament.

To which is added,

A COLLECTION of Facts, intended to prove,  
that since the Days of OLIVER CROMWELL,  
there has been no Period of Time wherein the  
Reputation of the BRITISH Arms and Nation  
has been advanced to such a high Pitch of  
Honour and Glory, in all Parts of EUROPE,  
as during the late Administration of the Right  
Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Esq;

By a MERCHANT of LONDON.

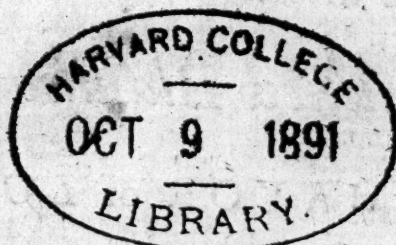
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A


# LETTER

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

*Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knt.*

MY LORD,

 Have not the honour of any personal acquaintance with your lordship, and very probably never shall; so that I have no other way of coming at you, but by addressing you in this public and open manner. I must rely on your known candour and ingenuity to take it in good part, as I profess to have no intention to affront you; but to treat you with that decency and respect due to your high and exalted station. But for this I shall make no apology, only tell you, I am an Englishman born, and that consequently a

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freedom of speech and writing is my unalienable right, as long as I keep within the bounds of truth and decency—from which I shall never depart,—more especially to you, my lord, to whom, as an Englishman, and a citizen of this great metropolis, I stand so justly indebted. My *Public Advertiser*, of the 26th ult. brought me the representation, or instructions of your lordship, the worthy court of aldermen and common council of this city assembled to their four representatives in parliament.

I perused it with some degree of attention, and with a secret pleasure—it's really well and nobly done, and breaths a true spirit of English liberty, for which your lordship and the whole court have my sincere and hearty thanks; and, I doubt not, but it will be received with that esteem and approbation, it so justly deserves by every true lover of his country, even in the more remote and distant parts of these kingdoms—for the conduct of the city of *London* ever has, and ever will have, a great and mighty influence on the other parts of the kingdom; as the people of *London* will always be supposed to be nearer the grand scene of action, and better acquainted with the primary operations



rations of our political system, than those who live more remote; and likewise they will always imagine that as the greatest part of the riches, trade, and wealth of this nation, does center in *London*, and so, consequently, they can have no other motives of action, but such as are really conducive to the honour and dignity of the crown, and the real happiness and prosperity of these kingdoms.

In the first place, my lord, you assert the natural indubitable right, you have to represent and lay matters and things fairly before your representatives, founded on that great trust and confidence you have reposed in them; this is a right, my lord, we have under a former and long administration seen controverted and disputed; and, if common report be true, many mercenary and hireling scribblers were then employed at large annual salaries, to beat this notion out of the heads of our people, by telling them they had no such right. It would take up too much of your lordship's time to enter minutely into this dispute, and to state the arguments on both sides, in their full force. I shall only observe, that a bare supposition that the constituents have no such inherent right, modestly

to instruct their representatives, is a monstrous absurdity, and a daring affront to the reason and understanding of our people and subversive of their natural rights and liberty: for it ought always to be considered, that in England we don't owe our liberties to the concession of our kings or princes—no certainly—we are originally free, that is, we are born brave and free, which liberties and freedoms were handed down to us by our venerable ancestors, at an amazing expence of blood and treasure. And I hope and trust in God, we shall ever continue, and ever remain, a people brave and free.

The next point you enter upon to recommend to your representatives, is a prudent and frugal management of the national treasure, and that if any frauds or illicit practices may have crept into the distribution of it, the same may be exposed and prevented in time to come, and that this be done in a legal and parliamentary way.

This is a point of great importance to all states and communities in the world, I could mention some governments that has been almost ruined and destroyed by their own profuseness and prodigality, but in England it



is our peculiar and distinguishing felicity, to have persons chosen by ourselves, as our representatives, but they are only stewards of the peoples purse, and it is a breach of trust, it is a breach of honour, yea, its cruel and criminal in them, to apply the peoples money to any other use or purpose, than the real good and benefit of the people, a profuse administration is loose, disrespected, and tottering; a prudent and frugal administration of the public treasures is always a sign of a well-governed state, which never can be well governed, where the public treasures is wasted and misapplied.

The Spanish historians tell us, that after the discovery of the mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*, vast and amazing treasures were annually brought to *Spain*; yet, notwithstanding all this, their government continued for a long succession of years, in a state of the most scandalous poverty, and at last, when this became an object of public inquiry, it presently appeared that their finances were most miserably managed and lavish'd away, by misapplications, by enormous pensions, grants and annuities, and thereby the bulk of this treasure was diverted from the real use of the state. Believe me, my lord, no revenue

venue in the world is sufficient to bear constant and large misapplications and embezzlements.

The late old *French* king, LEWIS XIV. was a mighty man for those enquiries (and not without reason) he would frequently appoint committees, composed of men of the greatest integrity and abilities he could find, not only to examine the application of the public treasures, but would also oblige them to examine the produce of the particular and smaller branches which compose it.— And in all governments upon earth such frequent enquiries and inspections is quite consistent with the highest degree of national wisdom, prudence, and policy, as it will add greatly to the firmness and stability of that government ;—especially if such a government is under a necessity of supporting itself by borrowed money, for which many indubitable reasons may be rendered,—but this is foreign from my purpose at present.

The next point you are pleased to recommend, my lord, to your representatives is, that they entertain themselves, and endeavour to impress the minds of others, with proper and just sentiments of the vast importance



tance of all those great and mighty conquests made this war by the bravery of the *British* arms.— That those conquests are of great importance, is more and more apparent and conspicuous every day, by the increase of trade and navigation attending it: this too is a point of the utmost importance; it is this alone that contributes to our safety and security: it is this alone on which our being and existence, as a nation, must and will depend: it is this alone that must enable us to discharge our present heavy load of national debt, if ever it is discharged:—it is this also that merits the peculiar attention of our nobility, gentry, and clergy, for they are more deeply concerned and interested in trade, that is, in the success and event of it, than the merchant or trader himself,—this is Mr. *Lock's* opinion, and is as capable of being demonstrated, as any proposition in *Euclid*, or with that degree of certainty, as that two and two makes four, and the case is exactly the same in the kingdom of *France* and *Spain*—but this also is foreign from my present purpose.

It is with great justice and propriety, my lord, you likewise hint to your representatives, the happy extinction of all parties amongst

mongst us.—This has been gradually coming on for a long time, but the completing of it has been reserv'd to the time of GEORGE the third. The state and condition of our two contending parties; of whigs and tories in *England* is vastly altered and changed from what it was twenty or thirty years since; they have now had a fair and open eclaircissement, they have compared notes, and both parties agree they will not be bought and sold like sheep and asses, as they have formerly been; their eyes are opened, they plainly see they have been most horribly imposed on by their civil and ecclesiastical leaders, and that there is not a thousandth part of the real difference between them, as they have been made to believe: they all aim at the same thing, that is, the real good and welfare of their country. Depend on it, my lord, the people of *England* will no longer be amused by party and ridiculous names; the leaders of both parties will never more be able to play those low tricks and games as they have formerly done; the grand mass and body of the people will think for themselves, they will reason for themselves, and they will make a solid and right judgment of things and of men, now they are no longer in chains and fetters, being



ing freed from the influence of their civil and ecclesiastical leaders, and if they find themselves under a weak, wicked, profuse, extravagant, and oppressive administration, such an administration may rest satisfied, let them call themselves what party name they please, that they will be pursued by the united vengeance of all the honest and worthy men of all parties whatever, and as things now stand with us, let any minister obstinately determine to do what is right and just, he may safely rely on the fidelity and affection of the people, they will support him with all their might, with all their souls, and with all their strength.

There is another thing; my lord, in your instruction to your representatives, which highly deserves attention, and, for which alone, you merit the thanks of every true Briton; you, in very plain and significant language, direct your representatives to concur in giving his majesty such supplies as shall enable him to pursue such measures, which may promote the true interests of his kingdom, and place him above the menaces of any power, that may pretend to give laws or prescribe limits to the policy and interest of this nation; this, my lord, is nobly said,

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*Cato* himself could not have advanced any more brave, or bold. I hope in God we shall never live to see that day or time, when our glorious monarch *G E O R G E* the third, shall be subject to the menaces of any human potentate; or any earthly power shall dare to prescribe limits to the policy and interest of his kingdoms.

I have now done, my lord, with your instructions, and come to the chief thing intended by this address; which is to demonstrate, and that beyond all possible contradiction, that, since the administration of *Oliver Cromwell*, there is no period of time wherein the honour, and glory of the *British* arms and nation has arose to so high a pitch, or made so considerable a figure and reputation in all *Europe*, as during the late administration of Mr. *P I T T*.

This *Cromwell* was a person of a very singular and uncommon character, and made a mighty figure in the world: good part of his life was filled up with a variety of great actions, both in war and policy:—he raised himself, and the nation also, to the highest pitch of power and grandeur, obtained the supreme authority and command over these  
king-



kingdoms, and over awed the most powerful princes around us; his good fortune, in most of his great undertakings, accompanied him to the last;—and, after a continued series of successes, dyed in the peaceable possession of the sovereign power;—was interred amongst our kings with regal pomp;—his death condoled by the greatest princes and states of christendom, in solemn embassies to his son.

It is of no consequence to us my lord, at this distance of time, to consider who was this man's father, or who was his mother, or how, or by what means he acquired this extraordinary degree of power, but all the historians in Europe concur and agree, that he raised the honour and dignity of the *British* name and nation, to a degree never before known; and this is universally allowed; that it wou'd be even ridiculous in me to offer any arguments in proof of it; all that I undertake to do is, to prove; that since the demise of this *Cromwell*, the *British* name and nation has not arose to that pitch of grandeur, as during the late administration of Mr. PITT.

After the death of *Cromwell*, and the restoration of the *Stuart* family, we gradually sunk into a degree of the utmost contempt in all the corners of *Europe*; this family had never any thing in their heads or hearts that was brave, grand or noble, they were perpetually fighting against the laws and liberty of the people; yea; against the *Constitution* itself, they were for the most part a race of tyrants; for wherever the law ends, tyranny begins: in short, they wou'd not rule by law, and therefore they'll fell, thanks be to the eternal God, the present regnant family ever has, and I hope, ever will rule by law; therefore they stand in spite of all the powers of hell *Rome* and *France*.

Now before we can draw any parralel between the transactions and successes of *Cromwell*, and those under the administration of *P I T T*, I beg leave to be understood to have nothing to do with the men, or to draw any likeness or similitude in the men; their particular tempers, their dispositions, or designs; we have nothing to do with men,—but with measures, real facts, and deeds.—And here the *English* name and nation, hath not arose to that pitch of grandeur and reputation



tation in all the corners of *Europe*, till the  
 late administration of P I T T; nor has our  
 arms been ever since blessed with such great,  
 rapid, and extraordinary success.—And here  
 it becomes necessary for us to consider and  
 reflect a little on the state and condition of  
 this nation, at the time P I T T took us up.  
 —It will appear a most remarkable and dis-  
 graceful period indeed.—Addresses from al-  
 most all the cities and corporations of the  
 kingdom were frequently presented to the  
 king, grievously complaining of the measures  
 of their ministry, representing themselves as  
 an insulted and oppressed people:—*Minorca*  
 lost, a *French* fleet riding triumphant, and  
 victorious in the *Mediterranean* sea, our trade  
 to *Italy*, the *Levant* and *Turkey* quite sus-  
 pended, a vast number of *English* ships block-  
 ed up in all the *Spanish* ports in the *Mediterranean*  
 for a great many months, to the very  
 great loss and prejudice of their respective  
 owners; and at last when they did put to  
 sea, were forced to behold the doleful sight  
 of *French* colours flying on the fort of *St. Philip*,  
 the citadel of *Minorca*, a noble for-  
 tress till that time had been deem'd by all the  
 world as really invincible and impregnable,  
 it's true, *Byng* fell a sacrifice for his most  
 shameful conduct, but whether to real national

onal justice, or to a little ministerial influence mix'd with it, is a point I won't take upon me to determine being no lawyer or civilian.

What opinion will our children and grandchildren conceive of the weakness and imbecility of this nation, when our historians come to tell them, that about this time a large body of mercenary *Hanoverians* and *Hessians* were transported hither from the continent, to secure us against a few *flat-bottom boats*, won't they conclude this pusillanimous conduct must have render'd us contemptible in all the courts of *Europe*?

I could mention a variety of things more, to prove the weakness and imbecility of our nation at this time, and that a total change in our whole system, both of foreign and domestic policy, was become absolutely and indispensably necessary.—I will hint but one point more, and that is of every solemn and serious nature; it was about this time, a general and prevailing opinion, amongst great part of our people, even of the most sensible and judicious part of them, men that were as hearty friends to his majesty as ever existed in this kingdom, that our very constitution



tion was greatly in danger ; if not in some measure, subverted ; and that many bold attempts and attacks had been openly made against it.

It is the constitution, my lord, that is or at least ought to be the primary object of every true *Englishman* ; when that is once given up or subverted, we no longer remain freemen, but instantly become mean and abject slaves : what I mean is, that it is agreeable to all our ancient laws and primary contracts and constitutions solemnly made and concluded by, and between the governours and the governed, the right of the people electing the commons in a manner quite free and undisturbed. This, I say, was the original contract and primary articles and agreements, on which our happy constitution was at first founded and framed ; and all those ancient and primary contracts were again lately recognized and ascertained, I mean at the late revolution. It was then unanimously declared and agreed, that the election of the commons ought and should be free, this, with some other points, was declared and enacted to be the true, ancient and indubitable rights of the people of *England* ; and so shall be esteemed, allowed, adjudged and  
taken

taken to be ; *vide* the bill of rights, and the act of settlement passed at the prince of Orange's accession to the crown of these realms—from hence it evidently appears, that if any future minister, either by rewards or punishment ; by promises or threats should make use of any undue or pecuniary influence ; it ought to be esteem'd, not only as a subversion—of that original compact solemnly made and concluded between the governors, and governed, but also totally repugnant to all the revolutionary laws and principles.

If I am not mistaken, we are prohibited by an express law not to write any thing repugnant to the revolution ; if our legislature has made it criminal to write against it : it must certainly be deemed abundantly more so ; to act openly and barefacedly against one of it's most solemn injunctions, I repeat it again, my lord, it is the constitution : that is, or at least ought to be, the primary object of every true *Englishman*, for when once this is given up, or subverted, we no longer remain freemen, but instantly become mean and abject slaves.

What



What an infinite loss has these kingdoms sustained by that most iniquitous practice of randying at the times of election, and in many boroughs, for four, six, or eight months before the election comes on? What a variety of ways and means have been used to promote and encourage, amongst our labouring people, a general spirit of riot and excess, wickedness, idleness, and debauchery? It is really amazing to sit down and consider what horrible scenes of excess, wickedness, and idleness, have been committed in some places on those occasions: no work done of any kind, all trade, fabricks, and manufactures, quite and entirely suspended. Besides, when our labouring people have been accustomed to live in this manner for three, four, or six months, in a continued state of idleness and drunkenness, it vitiates and corrupts their minds to such a degree, as renders them unfit for labour ever afterwards: it also destroys their constitutions, that multitudes of them die within the space of twelve months; and their wives and families must be maintained by the lands, of which I could give some very striking and particular instances, collected from some of our borough towns;

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and

and this wicked scene at last comes to be concluded by a strong presumption, and suspicion, of the most glaring, and bare-faced perjury, that the world ever saw, to the very great grief and concern of all the sober, virtuous, and sensible part of the nation.

Happy for us, now, my lord, we once more behold a parliament free and uncorrupt, chosen agreeable to the ancient laws of the realm, without any of the least exertion of the ministerial power, or even the most latent pecuniary influence from that quarter. — For this single instance alone, abstracted from, and independent of all other considerations, will the name of PITT be venerated and esteemed by all true lovers of their country. On his first accession to the ministerial power, the violence of party seemed to cease, or rather to be totally extinguished: faction, confusion, and despondency vanished at once, and was succeeded by the utmost harmony and unanimity. — No sooner were the reins of government in his hand, and under his direction, but a continued series of extraordinary successes attended every measure, such as  
made



made the heart of every lover of his country to rejoice.

The hireling foreigners were discharged and sent home; a national militia raised with great regularity and dispatch, and liberty once more given to *Britons* to defend their own coasts;—every thing had the face of business;—no juggling, or sham work, —happy change indeed!—in so short a period of time:—from disgraces and contempt—to glory, honour, and renown. The *French* saw we were now in earnest both by sea and land, and they began to fear and tremble at that very power they had so long been accustomed to contemn and insult.

I would willingly give a short recital of our various successes; but they are so many, and of so extraordinary a nature, that I hardly know where to begin.—We now fairly turned the tables on them, and boldly landed at *St. Maloe's*, and entirely burnt and destroyed all their shipping in that great maritime port; and also, at the same time, destroyed and demolished the great fortification and harbour of *Cberburg*, which had been erected at an amazing expence;—yea, the very city of *Paris* was struck with

terror and confusion.—They saw and acknowledged the superiority of the *British* arms and nation, when honestly and properly conducted.

Our conquest on the coast of *Africa* was really very great and extraordinary, and might be made extremely beneficial to this nation, if properly managed.—The *French* had never any regular trade to *Africa*, 'till the days of *Colbert*, secretary of state to the *French* king *Lewis* XIV.—He had almost the whole commercial interest of *France* under his sole direction, and no man more capable of it.—I may say of this *Colbert*, what lord *Bacon* did of our glorious king *Edward* III. he calls him the capital merchant of the world, and that he laid the platform of all the subsequent grandeur, wealth, and power, of this nation ;—so this one man, *Colbert*, did really lay the platform of all the future grandeur, and wealth of *France*.—This *Colbert* would remark, that a thousand acres of sea-water in the grand *Pacific Ocean*, was equally as valuable as a thousand acres of their land in the *West-Indies*, or in *America*.—Land is of no value any where, if there be no hands to manure and cultivate it ;—for this reason, he got the crown



crown to give various and very considerable bounties at that time, to encourage the merchants to engage in the trade of transporting negroes from *Africa* to *America*, to cultivate their lands, and to render labour cheap.—And the *French* have since seen the blessed effect of it.—Some of those bounties are continued, I apprehend, even to this very day; particularly that of ten livres ahead for every single negroe landed in the *West-Indies*, or any part of *America*.—Were it not for fear of engaging too much of your lordship's time and attention, a great deal might be said, with the utmost justice and truth, to prove that our late conquest on the coast of *Africa* might be made to turn out as an inexhaustible fund of wealth and riches to this nation, if well and properly encouraged;—for *Colbert* was certainly in the right, in affirming, that land was of no more value than sea-water, without a proper and sufficient number of hands to manure and cultivate the same.—If I was to give a particular account of the great and mighty conquests obtained during the late administration of *PITT*, and of the vast consequence and importance they may be made to this nation, I must write a volume instead of a letter.—In short, they have  
already

already been, and will continue to be (if kept) of the utmost advantage to this nation.—Unspeakable honour, glory, and renown, will attend the *English* sailors and soldiers of the present age.—Sacred, and venerable, will be the name and character (in after ages) of that minister, who planned and conducted the whole.

Ever since the days of *Cromwell*, *Englishmen* have never fought with that unanimity, with that resolution, with that undaunted bravery, as they have now done by sea and land, under the administration of P I T T. Consider and reflect on the brave conduct of our soldiers and sailors ; commanders, officers, and men, all united ; all harmonious. View them at the siege of the island of *Cape-Breton*, that most important fortress ; at the river *St. Laurence*, the entrance to *Quebec*, *Montreal*, and all *Canada* ; also at *Fort Frontinac*, *Fort du Quesne*, *Crown-Point*, *Fort Niagara*, *Pondicherry*, and many others which I cannot call to mind immediately ; besides that little island of *Guadalupe*, whose natural fertility of soil is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to any one island in the *West-Indies*.

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These conquests were obtained by the meer dint of bravery and intrepidity. The conquest of *Cape-Breton* was obtained by the united and undaunted valour and bravery of both soldiers and failors; yea, the conquest of that single place *Quebec*, considering the almost insurmountable difficulties attending the circumstances, and peculiar situation of the place; it is equal, if not superior, to any thing ever done or performed by *Englishmen*, even under *Cromwell*. Here I expect to be told of the famous battle of *Naseby*; or of that more famous one of *Dunbar* in *Scotland*; and of the many feats and wonders *Cromwell* and his men performed in *Ireland*, before they compleated the reduction of that kingdom, and that *Englishmen* then fought like *Englishmen*. But there are now many instances to be produced, especially that of *Quebec* and *Cape-Breton*, wherein our soldiers and failors have behaved with a degree of courage and intrepidity equal to any thing done or performed in those ancient days, and which has never been done 'till now. Probably I shall be told of that great and mighty admiral *Blake*. I have nothing to say against him; yea, at this distance of time, I even reverence

rence his memory, and venerate his name : he was one of the first men that asserted and maintained the sovereignty and dominion of this nation over the watery-element. He made the *English* name and nation every where revered and respected ; yea, even *Clarendon* himself, though a declared enemy to this *Blake*, and the cause he fought for, is forced to give him a most noble and exalted character ; and it appears in a variety of great and extraordinary instances, he most highly deserved it.—But all I insist upon is, that our admirals, officers, and seamen, in many remarkable late instances, have performed as great and noble exploits, and fought with equal degree of valour and courage, as *Blake*, or any other of *Cromwell's* admirals, officers, or sailors, ever did.

Did not admiral *Hawke*, in one single winter's day, in the bay of *Biscay*, a tempestuous sea, environed around with shoals, rocks, sands, and islands ; did not he, I say, in one single day, compleat, in a manner, the destruction of the whole *French* navy ; block up in *Quiberon-bay*, and prevent the sailing of a great number of transports, with a powerful army on board, intended to invade *England*, or *Ireland*, under



der the protection of this very fleet which *Hawke* destroyed. Had such an army landed under the security of such a fleet, who knows what confusion, desolation, and bloodshed, might have attended it? This was no imaginary chimerical thing, but would have been really acted, had it not been for *Hawke's* intrepidity and courage; and for which his name ought to be remembered with praise and gratitude. I could mention many other particular instances of the great bravery and courage of our naval officers, but this is sufficient to answer my purpose. This is all I contend for, which is only to prove, that they have acted during the administration of *PITT*, equal to *Blake*, or any other of *Cromwell's* naval officers.

When our affairs are conducted by such a minister, and his orders executed by such officers and men, *Great-Britain* has nothing to fear. Could that great and eminent lawyer *Whitelock* be brought to life again, he would most certainly say the very same thing of our land and sea-officers now, as he did of those in *Cromwell's* days, viz.  
 “ They were all armed within by the satis-  
 “ faction of their own consciences, and

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“ with-

“ without with iron-arms ; they would as  
 “ one man stand firm, and fight despe-  
 “ rately.” This may be said with equal  
 justice and propriety during the administra-  
 tion of PITT, as of *Cromwell's* soldiers  
 formerly. Prior to PITT's time, what  
 continual confusion, discord, variance and  
 disgrace, attended all our expeditions !  
 There is a point in which I think Mr.  
 PITT has discovered no small degree of  
 penetration and sagacity, which is in his  
 knowledge of men ; for the men he has  
 employed in all our expeditions, they ap-  
 pear to have had talents and abilities exact-  
 ly suited to the particular expedition they  
 were sent upon. They appear to have been  
 cut out for it to a hair's-breadth. This is  
 a point of the utmost consequence, and  
 which, in many kingdoms, and at many  
 times, has not been sufficiently attended to. It  
 has been often observed of *Kouti Kan*, that  
 in this point he was extremely careful in the  
 disposal of all the preferments in his army.  
 He spent a deal of time in finding out men  
 of proper talents and capacity ; men that  
 by natural inclination were suited and  
 adapted to the particular employments he  
 had for them ; and this disposition greatly  
 contributed to all his successes. Whoever  
 will



will be at the pains to peruse the private conversation, and epistolary correspondence, between *Cromwell* and his officers, will find how strongly he was inculcating the extreme care that was necessary in filling up all vacancies in the army, and always to prefer men that had talents, tempers, and dispositions of mind, exactly suited to their particular employments. — *Vide Cromwell's Original Letters*, published 1743, by *John Nichols*, Esq; member of the Society of Antiquaries in *London*. That justly celebrated woman *Madame de Maintenon* informs us, that she often had told the *French* king, that his ill success in his wars by sea and land, was in a great measure his own fault, for want of greater care and circumspection in the choice of his officers; would remark to him, that a great number of his sea and land-officers were entirely given up to gallantry and pleasure; others were of wicked, dissolute and most profligate lives; and that it could never be expected, that men under the influence of such principles should stand at the approach of danger, as those that were influenced by the principles of honour and virtue. She had talked to the king so often on this subject, that he plainly perceived this lady had more sagacity and penetration,

netration, and knew mankind better, than he and all his courtiers; and by his subsequent conduct he appears to be convinced, it was right and good policy. In this point Mr. P I T T has most certainly been extremely successful. In all the corners of the world the men entrusted and employed by him to carry into execution the great design, appear to have been furnished with all suitable talents and abilities; and formed, by nature and inclination, for their respective undertakings.

And here, my lord, I cannot forbear lamenting the loss of so faithful and able a minister, who has served his country with so much zeal and spirit, as well as great fidelity, and extraordinary success, by uniting us at home, and by rendering the *British* arms and nation respectable abroad in all corners of the world.

Thus, my lord, I persuade myself I have fully proved my propositions (*to wit*) that since the days of *Cromwell*, the *English* name and nation has not appeared with that glory, honour, and renown, as during the late administration of P I T T.

I now



I now come to the business of his resignation, and do believe in my conscience, had I been in his case, I should have acted the very same part; for it does not appear to me to be consistent with the fixed and eternal rules of national justice and equity, that a minister be deemed responsible to the king, or the publick, in any manner or shape, for the event and success of measures which he has no longer power to guide, to conduct and direct. As to other persons being united in a contrary opinion, is an argument of not the least force. A man must be a great stranger to the history of the world in general, and to that of kingdoms and nations in particular, not to be capable of pointing out a thousand instances, wherein one single man in cases of a civil, religious, or political nature, has appeared to have been in the right, when perhaps at the same time, and in the same case, ten others, or ten hundred, yea, ten thousand others, may have been fundamentally in the wrong.\* God in the course  
of

\* The great Mr. ADDISON, in his remarks on the various governments of Italy, makes the following observation on all government in general. One may generally observe, says he, that the body of people have just views for the publick good,

of his providence does give to some men greater degrees of understanding, more large, copious, and extensive conceptions of things, than to others, who are of a more narrow, and contracted make and frame. This has ever been, and probably ever will be, the case amongst all ranks and degrees of men in all kingdoms and nations in the world. There is nothing new in this.

That the court of *Spain* has acted in this war with a very unreasonable partiality in favour of the *French*, to our hurt and prejudice, is a point known to all *Europe*; of which a great many particular instances may be recited, but it is unnecessary to descend to particulars, they are publicly known and acknowledged. But whose fault is this? It is our own fault entirely; we can blame nobody but ourselves; it is owing to our own tameness, meanness, and submission, even to such a degree as is inconsistent with all the

good, and pursue them with greater uprightness, than the nobility and gentry, who have so many private expectations, and particular interests, which hang like a false bias upon their judgments, and may possibly dispose them to sacrifice the good of their country, to the advancement of their own fortunes; whereas the gross of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions, than of publick blessings, that are to diffuse themselves through the whole state in general.



the rules of national prudence and policy. Whenever any kingdom or nation will put up with a publick national insult, the doing it once will open a door, and give room to a second; one mean concession will give birth to another, and so on.

Let us suppose the first publick act, wherein the *Spanish* nation had discovered any open partiality in favour of the *French*. A bold and well penned remonstrance had been sent to that court, wherein they had been told, the king, the lords and commons of *England*; yea, the grand mass and body of the people, were all unanimously disposed to confirm and cement the peace and harmony then subsisting; and that the *English* would behave to the *Spanish* court and nation, on all occasions, in a most respectable manner, quite consistent with the municipal laws that subsist between nation and nation, in times of the most profound peace. Yea, we might have gone farther, and have given them the strongest assurances, that they would receive nothing from us, but what was quite agreeable to the strictest rules of the most sincere union and friendship; but at the same time, and in the same remonstrance, had let them have known,

known, that if they discovered any open, or latent partiality, in favour of the *French*, we would not bear it ; they must in that case have expected to have felt the vengeance and resentment of this nation.

In the days of *Cromwell* some merchants of *London* applied to him with an account, that the subjects of the grand duke of *Tuscany* had plundered and robbed some *English* ships on his coasts, in a most outrageous manner, and carried off their cargoes and effects, to the amount of sixty thousand pounds sterling-money.

*Cromwell* at first received them very coolly, and questioned the truth and reality of the fact, from an opinion that no people in the world would treat *Englishmen* with such open insolence and cruelty. They soon returned to *Cromwell* a second time, and gave him unquestionable proofs of this fact ; and that the goods so robbed and plundered, were in value full sixty thousand pounds sterling ; whereupon he dismissed the merchants, assuring them he would directly oblige the duke of *Tuscany* to make them satisfaction even to the last shilling. He sent over those proofs instantly to *Blake*, who then



then lay off *Malaga* : *Blake* sailed directly for *Leghorn*, dispatched his secretary to the grand duke of *Tuscany*, demanding satisfaction for this insult and outrage to the *English* merchants.

The grand duke of *Tuscany* sent a loose evasive answer, telling him, he must demand this satisfaction from the pope's subjects, for they had the greatest hand in this affair. *Blake* was not a man to be trifled with, he sent him a second letter, telling him he was ordered to demand this satisfaction of him by *Cromwell*, and that was sufficient; but he was no stranger to the case himself, and was quite satisfied as to the equity and legality of the said demand; and that in case he did not send a proper person to examine and adjust the account, and pay the money directly, he would instantly raise contributions on his subjects to the last farthing, for *Englishmen* were not to be robbed and plundered in this manner; hereupon the account was adjusted without more ado. The duke of *Tuscany's* agent paid *Blake* thirty-five thousand *Spanish-pistoles*, and twenty-five thousand *Italian-pistoles*, being the ballance settled and agreed on, which money *Blake* sent directly to *London*.

There was afterwards a confounded long squabble between this duke of *Tuscany*, and the succeeding pope, about this money: the duke of *Tuscany* proved, that the pope's subjects had bought a good part of those effects at 25 and 30 *per cent.* under value; knowing at the same time in what manner they had been robbed and plundered from the *English* merchants, and consequently they ought to make good some part of this satisfaction; and after a dispute of many years, the grand duke of *Tuscany* obliged the pope to pay him twenty-thousand *Spanish-pistoles*.

Before *Dunkirk* was taken, an agreement was made between *France* and *Cromwell*, that in case it was taken, the town, and all the keys of the citadel and fort, should be put in the possession of his embassador *Lockart*. Just before it was taken *Cromwell* had, by some means, obtained intelligence, that marshal *Turenne* had private orders not to deliver the town and citadel, when taken, to *Lockart*, as was agreed on; whereupon *Cromwell* orders his secretary, the famous *Milton*, to write a letter to cardinal *Mazarine*, to complain of this foul play. *Milton* wrote a very long letter to the cardinal, setting forth



forth the obligations that all kings and ministers of state were under to observe the laws of morality, truth, and justice, equally with other men. He read the letter to *Cromwell*, who told him, this is not a proper way or manner of writing to *Frenchmen*, and snatched the pen out of his hand, crying out, I will write him a letter of two lines, that shall do better than all this; and accordingly wrote as follows:

To his excellency the cardinal.

SIR,

If the possession of the town of *Dunkirk*, the citadel and forts, be not delivered to my embassador *Lockart* in two hours after it is taken, I will come in person to the very gates of *Paris*, to demand them, for I won't be tricked or imposed on,  
Your's, &c.

This was the whole letter; it did the business at once. At that time it was a proverbial saying at *Paris*, that cardinal *Mazarine* was not half so much afraid of the devil, as of *Cromwell*. I mention those two single instances to prove, that in all governments it is consistent with national wisdom, and sound policy, to administer strict justice to all other nations and people; and

at the same time never to receive any national insult or affront, without shewing a becoming resentment. . . . Wherever this is not done, depend on it those insults will be repeated, and that nation soon fall into a state of imbecility and contempt.

Lord *Shaftesbury* says, " In all governments, where the people are sharers in the power, even though they be not the distributors and dispensers of rewards, it is expected that those who are high and eminent in state, should not only provide for their safety and subsistence, but omit nothing that may contribute to its honour and dignity." - *Vide* his first volume of *Characteristicks*, page 227. Nothing is more repugnant to the honour and dignity of any state or kingdom, then meanly and tamely to submit to any national insult or affront; especially if given, and received in a publick and conspicuous manner.

I had no interest in the *Antigallican* privateer, neither do I know the name or face of any single soul interested therein; I know nothing of it more than what was at that time repeatedly published, or laid before the publick; but admitting the facts to be really true,



true, as then stated, by all the laws of heaven and earth, the court of *Spain* ought to have been obliged to have made satisfaction to the last shilling; and could all the civilians in *Europe* now be convened together, they would unite and agree in the same sentiment. A tame and mean submission to one national affront, has in its own nature a tendency to give birth to other succeeding ones.

It is a common thing now to hear gentlemen cry out, We must shew no resentment to *Spain*, fearing an open rupture; we cannot support the expences of a *Spanish* war; our load of debt is so considerable already, and almost insupportable.

This is all meer fallacy and delusion, founded on the most consummate ignorance and want of attention. Were we now to engage in a *Spanish* war, the additional expences would be quite inconsiderable, just nothing at all; or at least not deserving the attention of the legislature: it is not the carrying on a war by sea only can ruin, or even distress or impoverish this nation. In fitting out a fleet of ships, one grand part of the expence is the provision, that the  
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lands of *England* receive the money for directly, and at a high price. The demands of the belly are regular, violent, and constant, and must be complied with; the back may stay a little, and be put off, but the belly won't. As to the money, that falls into the hands of the common sailors, whether arising from wages or prize-money. They don't hoard it up, that reverts back again into the hands of the many, by a quick and brisk circulation; and what is gained by the officers, for the most part, goes the same way; it all centers among ourselves, and is only a rotation of property from one to another.

The real net, clean money, brought into *England* the last *Spanish* war, arising from the ballance of captures only, was a prodigious and amazing sum indeed; and it will be the same, or abundantly more so, in all future *Spanish* wars, as our sailors are now more accustomed to fighting than they were the last *Spanish* war.

It is true the *Spaniards* are in possession of the mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*; but all the world knows they cannot bring this treasure



treasure to *Europe*, without our leave and permission.

It is a common way of judging of kingdoms, nations, and private men, that they will generally incline to act agreeable to their own immediate interest. There is no situation in the world that is, or can be, so conducive to the interest of the *Spanish* nation, as the present really is. They have increased and extended their own navigation to a surprizing degree; all goods and merchandise to and from *Spain* to *France*, and *England*, now goes in *Spanish* bottoms only, and at the same freight and insurance as in times of the profoundest peace. During this war the *Spaniards* have greatly improved in their navigation, they are perfectly well acquainted with all our coasts and harbours; it is the same in the outports, as in *London*. In one single outport, to my own knowledge, there was no less than seven *Spanish* ships loading and unloading at the same time, within this two months past. As to their navigation with us, had we a peace to-morrow with *France*, in all probability we shall never more recover it; as the *Spaniards* always navigate their ships cheaper, and at a less expence, than we  
can.

can. The loss of this navigation, or the having our goods and merchandise to and from *Spain* in their own bottoms, will be a greater detriment to this nation, than is generally imagined.

Besides, it is too soon for the *Spanish* nation to come to an open rupture with us; the present generation in *Spain* has not yet forgot that inconceivable degree of poverty and distress, to which they were reduced the last war. The lands in *Spain* belong mostly to the nobility and gentry. In the last war all the lands of *Spain* sunk in value beyond conception; especially those pretty near the sea-coast, were actually sunk in value, from 30 to 40 *per cent*. Yea, what is much worse, if any nobleman or gentleman, either for his conveniency or necessity, wanted to sell his land, if it lay pretty near the sea-coast, he could get no buyer at any price. *Spain* can never get by a war with *England*, but are sure to be great losers in every way, manner, and shape, that can be devised, as we have such a number of ships now in commission. All that has been, or may be said, as to the additional expence of a *Spanish* war, is all fallacious and



and delusive, founded on the most consummate ignorance.

That sort, or kind of war, my lord, that has in it's own nature a tendency to ruin, impoverish, and distress this nation, is when we come to maintain great and numerous land-armies out of the kingdom, and to pay monstrous large annual subsidies to the *Dutch* or *Danes*, *Swedes*, *Bavarians*, *Saxons*, *Hessians*, *Hanoverians*, *Russians*, *Prussians*, *Hungarians*, and the Lord knows who ! This is what the great *Mr. Locke* says, is ruining a kingdom by wholesale. I intend no reflection on any minister of state we have had for this century past, by supposing that no one ever understood this subject as well as *Locke* ; or has ever studied it with that degree of attention, exactness, or accuracy, as he had done.

The present *Voltaire* must be allowed a pretty good judge of men and things : he publickly tells all *Europe*, in a late tract, that the three greatest men the *English* nation has ever yet produced, were lord *Bacon*, this *Locke*, and Sir *Isaac Newton*.

The case is exactly the same in *France* : was you and I, my lord, to take a tour there,

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and converse with their nobility and gentry, 90 out of 100 would tell us, they wish *Germany* was as remote from *France*, as the moon is; and the greatest part of the poverty and distress they now labour under, is owing to their frequent interposition in the *Germannick* affairs; all which they tell us ever has been, and ever will be, repugnant to the true interest of their country; as thereby they have expended their blood and treasure, first and last, to a degree inconceivable, and beyond all computation; that they were driven to the utmost distress for want of hands to cultivate their lands, and carry on their various manufactures, which stood a fair chance of being shortly annihilated, if things remained much longer in the same situation. Were we to extend our tour to *Bordeaux*, *Rochelle*, *Nantz*, and *Marseilles*, and there to converse with their merchants, traders, and numerous dependants, we should find 98 out of 100, talk in the same way, and in a more sensible and feeling manner. It is true the king of *France* is an absolute monarch, and has the lives and property of his subjects at his sole command. But in many kingdoms and nations we have seen absolute government push things too far; 'till at last they have overset all,



all, and sunk into a state of anarchy and confusion. Monsieur *Buffy* may hector and talk big of the power and inherent strength of *France*, and of the many resources that even yet remains; but this is all fallacy and delusion; he knows in his conscience that for this century past *France* has not been reduced to that extream difficulty and distress, as at this period of time. In *France* they have no mines of silver or gold; no addition of wealth can possibly be procured, but what must arise from their foreign trade; which, if this war continues much longer, will in a manner be annihilated. But to return to our own country: it is a point of the utmost consequence to the very being and existence of this nation, that we make a good peace, whenever it is done. Our national debt is a heavy load hanging upon us, and the heads of our posterity. We have also no mines of silver or gold in *England*; this debt can only be paid, lessened, or reduced, by some new acquisition in trade; or by securing those different branches our late acquisitions have opened to us. All other ways and means of reducing this debt, will ever be found delusive and ineffectual; greater caution and circumspection is the more necessary, as we have to do with a

people the most destitute of all the principles of morality, justice, and common honesty, of any under heaven ; and they are confirmed, and allowed to be so, by all the historians in *Europe*. Let us go no further back than the treaty of *Utrecht*, about which a cart-load of books, tracts, and pamphlets, have been wrote ; many of our writers on this subject go so far as to call it a most infamous, detestable treaty ; others, of a more judicious turn of mind, attempt to prove, that we not only gave up all the glorious battles and victories obtained by the duke of *Marlborough*, but also were duped, tricked, and over-reached in every single clause and article of that treaty. The grand point stipulated in favour of *England*, was the demolition of *Dunkirk*, at that time esteemed to be of great importance, on account of its vicinity to the entrance of the port of *London* ; but of this, we have been duped even to this day and hour.

Another very flagrant and most conspicuous instance of *French* national perfidy, was in the affair of the *Pragmatick-sanction* ; there was hardly ever an instrument drawn in language more solemn and significant. The *French*, after long reflection and consideration,



tion, acceded to it with great formality. The emperor *Charles VI.* (father to the present queen of *Hungary*) died the 20th of *October*, 1740. No sooner was the breath out of his body, but the *French* declared openly to all *Europe*, that notwithstanding they had so solemnly acceded to this *Pragmatic-sanction*, they would pay not the least regard to it; and presently marched three great armies into *Germany*, to tear it all in pieces; and would most effectually have succeeded, had it not been for one single circumstance, that of the then *British* parliament voting her 500,000 pounds at once. The immediate and seasonable remittance of this money, was the thing, and the only thing, that secured the imperial diadem to the present queen of *Hungary*, as is well known to all that were acquainted with the then transactions in *Germany*.

Some of our writers tell us, that the last peace at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, was huddled up in a very hurry-scurry manner; and that we were cheated and duped, both by *France* and *Spain*. The foundation of our war with *Spain*, was touching our right of cutting logwood in the bay of *Honduras* and *Campeachy*; and also that our ships in the  
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*West-Indies* should be subject to no search or obstruction, from the *Spanish Garde-Costas*, a claim they had for many years set up. Not the least notice was taken of those two points at all, as if left with a design, and on purpose to furnish out occasion for fresh squabbles. Is not this a loose way of doing business? Did not the *French* guarantee *Silesia* to his *Prussian* majesty? We see in what manner they have fulfilled it. This is certainly a reason why no peace should be huddled up, but every point carefully adjusted by men of honour, capacity and integrity. It is a common notion in *France*, but more especially of late, that the two greatest and wisest politicians that nation has ever yet produced, were *Colbert*, and the late famous archbishop of *Cambray*; they loved their country. This honest ecclesiastick did, in his admirable writings, and in his private conversation with great men and courtiers, as far as his influence would reach, always recommend one regular, constant, and uniform conduct, in all their national and political concerns, viz. an invariable adherence to the laws of morality, strict justice, and common honesty; as this alone would render them considerable in themselves, as well as make them appear in a respectable light and



and character to all the nations around them. But never any nation under heaven has acted more opposite and repugnant to this advice, than the *French* has done for this century past, and which is the sole occasion of their present desperate condition.

Could these two great and good men now peep out of their graves, how would it grieve their righteous souls to see and contemplate the present state of their dear country ! their navy ruined and demolished, their merchants and traders, who, prior to the last war, were accustomed to live in a state of opulence and wealth, superior to any men of their rank and character upon the face of the earth, now contending with the utmost difficulty, distress, and real poverty ; their foreign trade in a manner annihilated, all mutual confidence and credit between man and man quite dissolved ; their lands laying waste and uncultivated, their industrious manufacturers starving ! And how would it add to their surprize and astonishment, when they come to be told, that at this very time they had two great and numerous armies, consisting of 130,000 men, expending their blood and treasure by wholesale in some private squabbles in *Germany* ! These men  
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loved their country, and would instantly advise his most christian majesty and his divided ministry, to call home their armies, and disband them, to employ them in the cultivation of their lands, in their various manufactures, to study the arts of peace, and to secure the freedom of their navigation. Yea, this great man would go much further, and demonstrate, beyond all possible contradiction, to the court of *France*, that no addition of power, or accession of territory in *Germany*, could possibly be of any real benefit to their country; and also, that it was not of fixpence consequence to any man, woman, or child in *France*, whether those two confounded provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Silesia*, and the principality of *Glatz* in *Bohemia*, were to revert back to the *Austrian* family, or to remain in the hands of his *Prussian* majesty, the present possessor; and that, however, or in what manner this bloody affair should at last terminate, was of as much consequence to the subjects of the *Great Mogul*, as to those of his most christian majesty. The old *French* king would frequently boast of the great extent of his dominions, when compared with thole of other states; but this honest minister *Colbert* was accustomed to tell him this was all fallacy



lacy and delusion ; for in the seven *United Provinces* they had but three millions of acres of land (which is little more than we have in *Yorkshire*) yet the yearly rental of every acre of land in *Holland* was equal to ten acres of land in *France* ; and that were the lands of *Holland*, and those of *France*, to be sold at an auction, every single acre of land in *Holland* would produce as much hard money as ten acres of land in *France*. *Colbert* would likewise observe to him, that his continual disposition for war and fighting, had so impoverished his subjects, that one quarter-part of them were actually beggars.

Could *Colbert* have a short interview with the present *French* king, he would now tell him, that one acre of land in *Holland* was of more real value, than twenty acres in *France* ; and that instead of one quarter-part of his subjects being beggars, now one half of them were so, or reduced to a state or condition very near it.

When two nations go to war, it is not  
land that fights against land, but the real  
strength and wealth of one nation against  
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that of another. I might have said wealth only; for 'tis money only that feeds and cloaths the soldiers, furnishes the magazines, provides the train of artillery, and answers the charges of all military preparations.

Monfieur *Buffy* may hector and talk big of the internal strength and power of *France*, and of their many resources even yet left; but this is all delusion. In *France*, not the least addition of wealth can be obtained, but by their foreign trade; and that *Buffy* very well knows will be annihilated soon, if things are permitted to remain much longer in their present situation.

Those two *French* politicians I have mentioned, appear very much to concur and agree with our Mr. *Locke*, and the late dean *Swift*, in their political sentiments; particularly for any kingdom or nation to maintain great armies out of their dominions, and to be eternally fighting for other people. This, to use *Locke*'s own words, he calls ruining of a kingdom by wholesale. *Swift* had very clear and intelligible notions of government, and says, notwithstanding we affect to speak with so much contempt of the *Dutch* republick,



lick, yet they are the best and wisest politicians in all *Europe*; it being an invariable and fundamental maxim in their system of policy, never to fight for other people; yet their histories furnish us with some striking instances, wherein they have appeared to fight for themselves as bravely as any people in the world. What an amazing addition of wealth and treasure have these people obtained by the present and preceding war.

Their finances are under the most prudent and frugal management; they live at their ease; and by all possible means are extending their traffick in all the corners of the habitable world.

*Swift* also represents, that self-love, and self-preservation, are the two fixed and immutable principles of action in the human mind; but that when any community or society of men, or any kingdom or nation whatever, will be eternally taking it in their heads to be fighting for other people, they then act repugnant to those two first and innate principles, by giving away the real resources of their own power, and incumber-

ing themselves and posterity with an inextricable load of debts; and what makes this matter still more repugnant to all the rules of national wisdom, prudence and policy, is, if this is done to gratify those to whom we never did, nor never can owe any real service or obligation.

Some ancient histories informs us of many governments that were well and wisely constituted; as soon as they came to form themselves into a politick state of existence, they annually separated from private use a certain proportion of their wealth, to be deposited, and most sacredly assigned, to the uses of the publick; for it was the opinion of ancient legislators, that when the publick debt of any society or community, or of any kingdom or nation whatever, came to exceed all the boundaries of reason and moderation, and all the rules of proportion, between the debt so contracted, and the real wealth of the people, such a people, in such a case and situation, may always be presumed to be in great and imminent danger.

Whenever a private man opposes the generally received opinions of any nation or kingdom



kingdom whatever, either in matters of a civil, religious, or political nature, it ought always to be done with great decency and modesty; for which reason I shall advance nothing on this head, though a volume may be wrote on it.

There really now appears to be a just cause and foundation, why the people of *England* should be more solicitous in raising the honour and dignity of their nation, than at any former period of time.

When GEORGE I. acceded to the crown of these realms, he had great, and almost insurmountable difficulties to encounter. Great part of our nobility, gentry, and clergy, had been unhappily educated in principles quite subversive of, and repugnant to, that very title on which his claim to the crown was founded. Had he been a prince of less steadiness and firmness of mind, it would have been hardly possible for him to have kept things together.

When our late king GEORGE II. came to the crown, how was this poor nation rent and torn by various factions and parties,

parties, that nothing grand or considerable could be undertaken or effected !

When our present monarch G E O R G E III. came to the throne of his ancestors, every degree of party-spirit was annihilated, all intestine broils quite buried in oblivion. The people of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, were all as one family ; they had conceived such an opinion of his virtue, his innate love of truth and liberty ; and he having told them from his own mouth, that he gloried in the name of *Briton*, they all received him with that degree of affection, duty, and obedience, equal to which no one instance can be produced, since the monarchial government has been established in *England*.

And now my prayer to Almighty God is, that our succeeding historians may let it be known to future ages, that on the head of G E O R G E III. the *British* crown did long flourish ; that as for his enemies, they were all cloathed with shame and confusion ; and that hypocrisy, irreligion, profaneness, and even superstition itself, fled before his face. May there never be one  
wanting



wanting in his house to succeed to the government of these realms, as long as sun and moon endures; that our children's children may, under their authority, lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty.

I am really ashamed to have detained your lordship so long, it is what at first I did not intend. I now come to conclude, and must rely on your ingenuity to excuse the length and freedom of this scribble; and beg you will look on it as a hasty production, as it really is. I was not induced to be at this pains from a spirit of vanity or faction, but meerly from the love I bear my native country; it is wrote amidst a variety of other engagements of a very different nature.

As to this Mr. PITT, I assure your lordship, I have never once seen his face, and very probably never shall. I am under no obligations to him, either of a publick, or private nature; but what arises from a calm and deliberate opinion, founded on a continued series of plain, indubitable, and uncontroverted facts, that he has served his  
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king and country with great fidelity, and extraordinary success.

I remain, with all becoming decency and respect,

*My LORD,*

*Your Lorship's most humble,*

London, Nov. 5,  
1761.

*And obedient Servant.*





